

The Hong Kong

Kong Daily Press.

No. 9748 · 第五十四百七十九號

日七月初三年五十紀光

HONGKONG SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 1889.

六月四

英華香港

Price \$2 per month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5. ALACRITY, British despatch vessel, 1,700. Robert B. Macnichie, Swatow 4th April.

April 5. ESPONA, British gunboat, from Macao.

April 5. ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888. W. J. Webber, Yokohama 28th March. Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 5. HIGHFIELD, British str., 1,666. Wm. Simpson, Kobe 29th March. Vice-Captain—C. S. Jackson, Liverpool and Singapore 30th March. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.

April 5. FU-HUN Chinese steamer, 1,593. A. Crot, Shanghai 2nd April. General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
5th APRIL.

Clerk, German str., for Haiphong.

Haiphong, British str., for Takao.

Metropole, British str., for Amsterdam.

Kumamoto Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinoeru.

DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived—

Mr. Pollock, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, 3 children, European nurse, and Anna, Mrs. Campbell, Laemah, and Stock, and 103 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Ancona, Mr. for Hongkong.—From Yokohama—Messrs. D. M. Fleming, R. H. M. Atkinson, and Thos. Taylor, I distressed seaman, 12 Chinese, and 1 Japanese, deck. From Kobe.—1 Japanese, from Nagasaki.—Mr. H. P. Nials, 1 Japanese, and I distressed woman. For Cobbo.—From Yokohama—Mr. J. J. Morrison, Per London.—Mr. and Mrs. Steele, 2 infants and 2 sons, and Miss W. H. Yingling.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Fushan, from Shanghai 2nd April, reports had fine weather to Ningpo, from thence to port heavy rain.

The British steamer Ancona, from Yokohama 28th March, reports from Yokohama to Nagasaki via Kobe fine weather generally, nearing Nagasaki heavy rain squalls, Nagasaki to Hongkong strong to moderate monsoon and frequent heavy rain squalls.

The British steamer Palomino, from Liverpool and Singapore 30th March, reports had light North to East winds and fine clear weather up to Parsoo, and from there to Amman light SE winds and hazy weather. Latter part foggy and gloomy weather.

AMOY SHIPPING.

Arrivals—

23. Christian, German str., from Chefoo.

24. Prometheus, British str., from Yokohama.

24. Archon, British str., from Keelung.

24. Formosa, British str., from Hongkong.

24. Cheung Hye Tong, British str., from Hongkong.

25. Almon, British str., from Hongkong.

25. Hajian, British str., from Foochow.

26. Oscar Mooy, German bark from Taku.

26. Thales, British str., from Taiwan.

26. Halcyon, British str., from Hongkong.

26. Formosa, German str., from Hongkong.

26. Fisher, British str., from Foochow.

26. Holloman, British str., from Hongkong.

26. Rattler, British gunboat, from Amoy.

29. Namok, British str., from Hongkong.

29. Nestor, British str., from Shanghai.

30. Don Juan, Spanish str., from Hongkong.

30. Diamante, British str., from Hongkong.

March—DEPARTURES.

23. Thales, British str., for Taiwan.

23. Fokien, British str., for Swatow.

23. Amoy, British str., for Shanghai.

24. Selene, British str., for Foochow.

25. Prometheus, British str., for Singapore.

25. Hafnia, British str., for Swatow.

25. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

26. Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.

27. Thales, British str., for Swatow.

27. Hailong, British str., for Foochow.

27. Cheung Hye Tong, British str., for Straits.

28. Almora, British str., for Hongkong.

28. Archon, British gunboat, for Amoy.

28. Delightful, British str., for Shanghai.

28. Hangzhou, British str., for Shanghai.

29. Namok, British str., for Foochow.

29. Piccola, German str., for Swatow.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000 Paid up of Capital \$1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. C. A. SOLOMON.

Mr. J. S. MOSES.

Mr. S. H. RAESLSEN.

Mr. G. NOBLE.

Mr. LEE SING.

Mr. POON PONG.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The objects for which this Company is formed are to grant, in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, the Purchases and Sales of Property, to advance the payment of Mortgages, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property. The fullest information can be had or application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALFRED LEVY, Secretary (Pro tem.) Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 21st March, 1889. [609]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATER-BURY WATCHES.

THE HANDSET, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPER INVENTED.

\$3 PER PIECE DOLLARS EACH \$3

EXPENSES NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR EACH WATCH.

Orders from Exporters to be accompanied with remittance for costs.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

(sole Agents in Japan & China for the Sale of the above Watches).

10, Queen's Road Central, Opposite Marine Hotel, Hongkong, 30th April, 1888. [1503]

PONG G. PHOTOGRAPHIC

Has just added to his COLLECTION

of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photo-

NE TYPES copies of which are obtainable

in his Studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and Excellence and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of PHOTOS, and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or OPA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. Groups and Portraits are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes, are executed on Moderate Terms.

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE.

INTIMATIONS.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Aug 5, or at death, if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months) may be secured by a payment at the rate of—

2	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
2	14	21	28	35	42	49	56
2	11	18	25	32	39	46	53
2	8	15	22	29	36	43	50
2	5	12	19	26	33	40	47

After the Policy has been years in force, should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Premium Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Insured, less the Premium paid up to date, and after five years' premiums will be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £200 free of future Premiums as explained in Prospectus.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Hongkong.

INTIMATION.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS ON 1 JANUARY, £16,976,016

AMOUNT ASSURED £17,855,045

SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE £2,427,612

STANDARD

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy-holders, and the Premiums are divided among the members annually, in the ratio of Death Losses to (1) Premium, (2) Interest, and (3) to Insurance in Force, in 1887 was lowest in the New York Life, whilst Interest receipts since 1845 have exceeded losses by death by over £300,000, showing cardinal solvency of lives and careful investment of money.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [153]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL £7,500,000

RESERVE FUND 4,300,000

RESERVABILITY OF PROVISIONS £5,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

W. H. FOREY, Esq.—Chairman.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.

T. E. Davies, Esq.

J. E. Hartley, Esq.

H. B. Layton, Esq.

G. E. Noble, Esq.—Manager.

SHANGHAI—CAMERON, Esq.—London & County Bank.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS.

THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUT-

FITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete

with a Large and Fashionable Stock of

CORSETS, WALKING SHOES, EVEN-

ING SHOES, GLOVES, SUNSHADES,

ZEPHYRE RAIN COATS, UMBRELLAS,

and FANCY GOODS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES from London, Paris, and Vienna by each incoming Mail.

OUR DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY

DEPARTMENTS are under the Personal

Supervision of experienced Europeans.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1888. [123]

L. A. N. E. CRAWFORD & CO.

1889 NOW READY. 1889.

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889,
WITH WHICH IS Incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPILED WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Royal Svo. pp. 1,216. \$3.00.
SMALL & BRIGHTON Royal Svo. pp. 820. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and far much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL,
Geographical, and Statistical information
of China, and of the various provinces
and districts of the Empire.

It also contains a full Directory of
Chinese Cities, Towns, and Villages, and
of the principal towns and villages throughout
the world.

N.B.—Ask for **DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

INTIMATIONS**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Heartburn and Headache.
For Constipation.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy for Diseases of the Colon,
Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular
use in Warm Climates. **DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists,**
10, Newgate Street, London, Druggists and Stoekholders throughout
the World.

N.B.—Ask for **DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

Arents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S**PATENT DESICCATING****DRYING BOTTLES.**

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
New Patent DRYING BOTTLES which have
been especially designed and manufactured for
them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as All GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influence of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever these bottles will be
enriched with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th April 1889.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their
name and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
will.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Telegraphic information has (says the *Japan
Gazette*) been received in Yokohama stating that
the Italian Government has prohibited the
further cutting of coral. In consequence of this
action prices have advanced 30 per cent.

On Sunday morning between 9 and 10.30
o'clock, the steam launch carrying the "Bath
flag" will alongside any vessel holding code
penant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, returning
about 12.30.

It is stated in the American papers that the
U.S.S. *Juno*, well known out here, is likely
to be condemned and sold out of the Navy
shortly, in consequence of the bad condition of
her hull. She was built in 1862, and has since
been twice re-built.

News has arrived in Singapore of the acci-
dental destruction by fire of a bungalow at the
Tanjong Mills occupied by Messrs. Tolly and
Phillips. Mr. Redger had been at Pungut a
day or two after the fire and himself brought
down the news to the Pukam.

We hear that the Hongkong Brick and Cement
Company's works are now turning out drain
pipes, fire-bricks, and other articles of excellent
quality, and it is to be hoped the Government,
when purchasing drain pipes, will not overlook
the local company. They represent, it is true,
that their grievance is more sentimental
than practical, for in a representation
they have made on the subject through
the Taotai to the Municipal Council they
say that "it is not that the Public Garden
is a place of extraordinary interest, but we
are impatient to visit it; but indeed that
the site being on our Chinese ground, and
that, nevertheless, although its funds are
principally raised from Chinese, we Chinese
cannot go a step into it, we consider to be
an unfair arrangement, which conveys a
reproach to us personally, and detracts
something from the dignity of our country."

They represent, that the Garden is
on Chinese soil, that it is maintained
by the former, and that no distinction of
nationality ought to be made, but that the
Chinese should be given liberty to enter and
enjoy a stroll there, as a proper recognition
of their position as the owners of the soil,
a graceful politeness from guests to hosts, and
a mark of friendly feeling from country to
country." The Taotai, in his despatch to
the Consul requesting him to lay the petition
before the Municipal Council, observes that
"a Garage made by the foreigners on
Chinese Government land, and supported by
funds raised from both Chinese and
foreigners, should undoubtedly, in accordance
with its name of Public Garden, be open
to the enjoyment of all, without distinction
between Chinese and foreigners." He therefore
supports the prayer of the petition generally,
but admits the necessity of some restriction
or selection being imposed to prevent all
sorts of people finding their way in and
trampling everything in the Garden under
foot just as they please. To meet this he
suggests the framing of regulations which,
while preserving the Garden from the intru-
sion of disorderly persons, would not exclude
Chinese from it. The Council, of course,
are able to show conclusive reasons why
the petition cannot be granted. It seems that it
has been the practice of the Garden Committee
for some years past to grant to respectable
Chinese, upon application, tickets which
ensure admission available for one week at a
time, and the practice, it may be remarked,
is not unlikely to be used as a lever which by
persistent application may in time open
the gates to all comers as desired by the
petitioners. It would have been more prudent
on the part of the Council to have avoided the
establishment of any such practice, and
where it was desired to grant permission to
Chinese, to treat each particular case as
exceptional. As the Chairman of the Council
says in his reply, "the ground occupied by
the so-called Public Garden was long ago
especially set aside for the exclusive use of
Foreigners and is used mainly as a resort
for ladies with children and their attendants."

The Chinese have no right whatever in
respect of the use of the garden, and it is, we
think, to be regretted that any practice
which may hereafter grow into such a right
should be allowed to come into existence.

The circumstances are entirely different
from those of the Gardens at Hong-

kong and Singapore, to which the Chinese at
Shanghai make reference in their position.

In the colonies named the Gardens are public
in the fullest sense of the word, being
formed on public land and maintained at the
public expense. At Shanghai there was no
public garden, but was given for the exclusive
use of foreigners, and while it is true that

the Chinese contribute as ratepayers to their
maintenance they do so only because Chinese
have been allowed to swarm into the area
originally set apart for foreign residence.

The foreign communities at the Chinese
treaty ports are in fact in the position of
tenants holding the settlement areas on cer-
tain terms, and if they choose to establish
gardens or other institutions and call them
"public," what is obviously intended is
"public for the foreign community." If it
were convenient to admit the Chinese in the
Public Garden at Shanghai we would be
the last to advocate their exclusion merely
on the ground of racial difference. But this
is not the ground of their exclusion. As

the Chairman of the Municipal Council says,
the Chinese admitted without regulation it
might follow from the magnitude of their
numbers that the Garden, from their very
small extent, would become quite useless for
the purpose for which they were originally
constructed and for which they have been maintained.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabie* arrived at San
Francisco, on the 2nd ult. She made the run
from Yokohama in thirteen days.

The Russian gunboat *Mavrik*, Captain
Chukin, arrived in Singapore from Colombo
on the 30th ult. en route for China.

The meeting of the Legislative Council fixed
for yesterday has been postponed until Friday
next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.

The Superintendent informs us that the P.
& O. extra steamer *Guerier* left Bombay at 1
p.m. on the 4th just for this port.

The U. S. S. *Monroe* arrived at Nagasaki
from Shanghai on the 23rd March, where she
was to remain pending the receipt of orders
from Admiral Belknap.

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TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 6TH, 1889.

The question of the admission of Chinese to
the Shanghai Public Garden has again been
brought forward, and in a way which is
interesting in showing the view the Chinese
now take of their position in the foreign
settlement. Bubbling Well Road, once the
favourite evening drive for foreigners, is now
practically monopolised by the carriages of
Chinese, and it is comparatively rare to see
a European driving there. Having mono-
polised the favourite drive, they are now
clashing under their exclusion from the
Public Garden. They represent, it is true,
that their grievance is more sentimental
than practical, for in a representation
they have made on the subject through
the Taotai to the Municipal Council they
say that "it is not that the Public Garden
is a place of extraordinary interest, but we
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TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The British gunboat *Esopus*, Lieutenant-Commander
E. T. Smith, arrived here yesterday from
Macassar.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. T. G.
Heighington and Messrs. Dakin Bros. for
\$15,583 for salary, and the firm's local manager
for \$1,000 for illegal arrest. Mr. Webster
appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Stokes for
the defendant. Tuesday next was appointed for
the hearing of the case.

The Mitai Black Co.'s new cargo ship *Angus*,
Capt. G. T. Smith, arrived at Port Said, after a very
smooth passage of 45 days 10 hours (corrected time),
including a stoppage of 15 hours at Port Said.
She is a fine large ship, of 1,568 tons register, and
about 3,000 tons carrying capacity, with deck
latches and side ports, which it is expected will
enable her to carry a full cargo of coal in about
15 hours, or at the rate of about 230 tons per
hour. Her first voyage will, the *Angus* Sun
intends, be to Tokohama, after which she will
return to Hongkong.

From returned published in the Japanese
Official Gazette it appears that the campaign
at Nagasaki during the last half-year was
inactive. There was a considerable decrease
in the arrivals, which totalled 2,352 piculs.
There was exported 4,119 piculs, including
3,728 piculs to China. The stock at the end
of the year was 182 piculs. In fact there was a
marked advance both in price and business
done. The exports were as follows:—
1,420 piculs to India; 1,061 piculs to
China; 323,856 piculs to America; 30,396 piculs to Korea;
5,452 piculs to Yokohama; 661,338 piculs; Kobe;
36,808 piculs; Hakodate; 18,816 piculs; Osaka;
4,529 piculs; ship's use, 2,814.75 piculs. The stock at the
end of the year was 11,230 piculs.

The *Straits Times* says—We regret to record
the sudden death of Unkun Abdul Majid,
brother of His Highness the Sultan of Johore.
This sad event took place at 11 a.m. on the 25th
March at his house in New Harbour, Singapore,
where the deceased Prince had been staying for
some few weeks for change of air. He had been suffering
from fever and general debility for several weeks, and had
recently undergone an operation. Arteriosclerosis
had been diagnosed as the cause of his illness, and
he had been advised by his doctor to India a
fortnight ago, but when on point of leaving he was
too small to undergo the operation. Since
then, however, his health had so much improved
as to allay serious fears on the part of his
medical attendants and friends, and the death
therefore comes with as great a shock to them
as it will to the community at large. Much
sympathy will be felt for His Highness the
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Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—122 per cent. prem.
London China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—\$140 per share
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$76 per share, sales
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$130 per share
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$150 per share, nom.
China Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$189 per share, sales
Lunghua Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, sales
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$115 per share
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$85 per share
Punjum and Sangtien Dus Samantana Mining Company Limited—\$25 per share, sales and shares
Punjab Sugar Cultivation Company—Ths. 10 per share
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, nom.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, nom.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$195 per share, sales
Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$1750 per share, nom.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium, nom.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, nom.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$310 per cent. prem.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Company, Limited—200 per cent. prem.
East Bond Planting Company, Limited—\$43 per share
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share
Songai Kyoh Planting Company—\$35 per share, nom.
Steam Launch Company, Limited—400 per cent. prem.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited—\$20
Green Island Company, Limited—\$60 per share, old issue
Jabuk Planting Company, Limited—\$15 per share, nom.
Electric Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sales
West Point Building Company, Limited—\$61 per share

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. JULES KEISER IN OUR FIRM CHANGED ON THE 23RD FEBRUARY LAST.
CH. J. GAUPP & CO.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [693]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. REUBEN GUBBAY A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM.
BENJAMIN & DANBY.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [693]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, DURING THE ABSENCE OF MR. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE FROM THE COLONY, MR. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN HAS BEEN APPOINTED ACTING SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY.

P. RYER,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [694]

NOTICE.

M. R. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRI RETIRES FROM OUR FIRM, AND MR. ARTHUR TURNER IS ADMITTED A PARTNER THEREIN.

BIRD & PALMER.

M. R. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRI BECOMES A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [692]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSUMED CHARGE OF THE AGENCIES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AT THIS PORT.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT BAIRD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [693]

INSURANCES.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, ARE PREPARED TO GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE AND LIFE AT CURRENT RATES.

PUSTAU & CO.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [693]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

FALL-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.

RESERVE FUND \$650,000.

CLAIMS PAID \$70,000.

BONUSES PAID \$40,000.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [711]

HONG KONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FAUCETT & CO'S BUREAU.)

APRIL 6TH.

Temperature—8.0°. Wind—N. E. 20 m.p.h.

Barometer—101.0. Dew point—62.5.

Thermometer—10.0. Heat index—62.5.

Thermometer—10.0.

THE PENNYCOMEQUICKS.

BY S. BARING-GOULD.

ADVICE OF
"MEHALAH," "COURT ROYAL," "JOHN
HENNING," "THE GATERROCS," &c.

Now First Published.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

BACKING OUT.

"You will dine with us to-night Philip," said Mrs. Sidebottom. "Now that we have settled our business, it will be quite fascinating to have a bright and cheerful evening together. We will take the裁 of our heads and hearts. Landlady, sing us some of his comic songs, and we will have a jolly time. You shall listen and the rest of our entertainment shall be 'Beaconsfield ears.' I wish there were anyone available in this place, but there is not, and, moreover, though I do not care for the opinion of these barbarians, it is too soon after our funeral to have a dinner-party; we must mind the proprieties wherever we are."

Mrs. Sidebottom was in good spirits. She had arranged for the arrival of Mr. Penycomequick, had bought a bottle of beer, and Philip, hot at the business, was already charged with her jollities; he deflected this from the total before dividing. She still retained her hold on the factory, running as a sleeping partner in the firm, though, as Philip found to his cost before long, she was a sleeping partner given to walking in sleep. Philip was to be the active member of the firm. It was by no means his wish that it should be so, but the business was his, because it was his own. It had fallen into Lambert's hands; it would have been difficult for her to know what that man would have been incompetent to conduct it. She was shown how all was concluded, perfectly satisfied with herself, for the terms she had made with her nephew did not err on the side of generosity.

"And now," said Mrs. Sidebottom. "I really do intend to get Lambert to share a hyphen in his name, and apply for a patent in his original Q. I have ascertained from a really learned man that our name is most respectable, and like all good names is territorial. It is of ancient British origin, and means the 'Wick or settlement as the head of a Combe, that is a valley. When you know this you feel that it has an aristocratic flavour, and that is older than trade. I think that when written Penycomequick it will have an air, Philip, an air of ancient responsibility as will entitle us to success."

"I am sure," said Mrs. Sidebottom. "I am sure that you will be better in the British Abbey as parsons. I intend to have Lamb's cards printed thus. I like the American way of combining the paternal name with acquired at marriage. If I call myself Mrs. Penycomequick Sidebottom I flatter myself I shall carry weight."

There is a characteristic of some persons, not so few as might be supposed, but subdued in England, as a token of old breeding, yet one which is often a mark of judgment and taste. This characteristic is the sudden transformation of manner and behaviour at the touch of money. We meet with and enjoy ready hospitality, savviness of manner, that lasts till some difference arises about a coin, when all at once the grace we admired give place to a roughness, a coarseness and greed quite out of proportion to the amount under dispute. In England we may see a grinning brat who will not let us chargin;

but the son or daughter who will fall into a paroxysm of fury over a cent or a kreutzer.

Mrs. Sidebottom was a lady of this culture. Charly cordial with those who did not cross her, she was transformed, when her interests were touched, into a woman magnifico, unscrupulous and greedy. A phenomenon observed in certain religious revivals is the impatience of wearing clothes that takes those seized by spirit of frenzy. In the ecstasy of devotion or狂喜, they strip off their garments and expose them to the world. So when Mrs. Sidebottom was possessed by the spirit of greed, she lost control over herself, she flung aside ordinary courtesy, directed herself of every shred of politeness, stripped off every affection of distinction, and showed herself in bold, unblushing frankness.

In dealing with Philip about the intricacies of Jeremiad, her masterful pursuit of her own advantage, her overbearing manner, her obstinacy, her gamut of the psychology of her son's relationship, when to get the best of her nephew, and only when her ends were gained did she qualify, without an apology, resume those trappings of culture and good breeding which she had flung aside.

Now that all was settled, as she supposed, she was again the woman of the world, and the agreeable social companion.

You must," said Philip. "I am glad we have come to an arrangement. It is all that could have been done. It is all we could have possibly done better if I was before the death of my uncle. With the help of Providence and a good heart, I feel that the respectable old house of Penycomequick will maintain its character and thrive continuously."

"You like trade," said his aunt. "Lambert never could have accustomed himself to it. By the way, there will be no necessity for you to attend the meetings of your name."

"What matter? I thought all was done."

"Put relative to Miss Cusworth?"

"What about Miss Cusworth?"

"Come?" "Come?"

"The agreement we came to that she was to receive acknowledgment from us."

"Acknowledgment! Fiddlesticks!"

"I am sorry to have to refresh your memory," said Philip, harshly, "but you may perhaps recall now that I speak of it, that I threatened to enter a court against you taking out powers of administration unless you agreed to my proposition that the woman should be given up to that villain! There goes the church bell. What will he say?"

"Now—what nonsense, Philip! I never heard such stuff. I refused to listen to your proposal. I distinctly recall my words, and I can swear to them. I told you emphatically that nothing in the world induces me to consent."

"The threat I used did, however, dispose you to alter your note and yield."

"My dear Philip," said Mrs. Sidebottom, assuming an air of authority, "I have taken out administration, and you have administered, or am in the process of administering."

"Exactly. You have acted, but you were only enabled to act because I held back from hating your way. You know that very well, aunt, and you know on what terms I withdraw my opposition. You accepted my terms, and I look to you to fulfil your part of the compact."

"If you do not find it in the bond," said Mrs. Sidebottom, "you can sue Shakespeare. Come, Philip, I think you had done with wrangling over world manners. Is not an enemy worse? I did not ask you to stay for dinner that we might renew our disputes. The tomahawk is buried and the calumet draws forth!"

"It was a bond, not indeed drawn up in writing, between us, because I recollect on your honour."

"My dear Phil, I gave no definite promise, but I had to swear before the men at the Probate Court that I would administer faithfully and impartially the estate of the deceased, and the will was plain. Not a word in it about Cusworth. I am in conscience bound to stand by my oath. If there is one thing in the world I pride myself on, it is my strict conscientiousness."

"The con that low loudest yields least mill," muttered Philip. He was greatly licensed.

"Aunt," he said, angrily, "this is a quibble unworthy of you. A perfectly clear understanding was reached between us. I am the only person who can say 'no' to the terms of the compact."

"What questions?" asked Mrs. Sidebottom, looking him straight in the face with defiance.

"As to how that will come to have the signature?"

"They were perfectly welcome to ask that question, but I defy you to find anyone who could answer it."

She was right, and Philip knew it. Whatever his suspicions might be, he was without a grain of evidence to substantiate an accusation against anyone. Moreover, much as he mistrusted his aunt, he could not bring himself to believe her capable of committing a daring and wicked act.

"It is that book," said Mrs. Sidebottom. "It is clear to me that Salome has been exercising her fascination over you. Oh, that she could be pitch-

ed into a pool—that one of scalding water, swimming with gold-fish, would suit admirably, because of the colour of her hair. That sick or swim would be all one—sink for innocence, swim for guilt—clear of her anyway."

"Do you seriously mean to evade the argument come to between us?" asked Philip. "I want to make clear from this point to side issues."

"I never went in for it."

"I beg your pardon, you did agree to what I proposed."

"Upon compulsion. No, were I at the strangle, or all the rakes in the world, I would not yield on compulsion. There you have Shakespeare again. Phil, I wonder what you can tell me from what play I quote. If you can tell me of letters, I will show my gratitude."

"This can be no question as to what were the intentions of Uncle Jeremiah."

"Ah, there I agree with you. Having made a proposition, will he tore it up? to show he did not intend to constitute Salome his heiress?"

"What was Philip to say?" How bring his aunt to her terms of agreement? He remained silent, with closed lips and contracted brows.

"Now, look here, what say you?" said Mrs. Sidebottom, gently. "I have ordered shoulder of mutton and onion sauce, also quantities of ham, bacon and forced meat, and marmalade pudding. Now, come and digest these good things with us, instead of mauling these dry bones of business."

I have already spoken to Mrs. and Miss Cusworth. Relying on your word, I told them what we proposed doing for them."

"Then you made a mistake, and meant out your words. What a pity it is, Philip, that we are continually quarrelling and getting into judgements with each other. Come it down again, and we'll have another reprimand reproves, so that we come out scolded and full of thorns. You will be wiser in the future. Never make promises that—in the morn—matter. If you persist in paying the husky four or five thousand pounds, I have no objection to the sum coming out of your own pocket. Excuse me, I must laugh, to think how you, a lawyer, have allowed yourself to be bitten."

"I do not see how you can pay the sum you mention, by separating the business."

"There is no if in the case. I do draw back. Do me the justice to admit that I never rushed into it. You did, dazzled by the girl eyes, drawn by her hair."

"Philip rose. "What are you going, Phil? Lamb will be here directly. He is at the White Hart. I have been playing billiards. I am diagnosing that he is a good player after. Come it down again. You are going to die with us. Some of your uncle's old port, and Amontillado sherry. It must be drunk—wash all hardy move it to York."

"I cannot do with you now."

"Why not?" Under the circumstances I cannot," he said coldly. "I trusted to your honour—I trusted to you as a lady, and he raised his head; "as a Penycomequick."

"How spelled?" asked Mrs. Sidebottom, laughing.

"I cannot sit down with you now, with my respect and confidence abated. I trust that you have spoken in jest, and that to-morrow you will tell me so; but I am not fond of jokes—such as these leave a scar. I could not accept my share of Uncle Jeremiah's property without making recognition of the fact. Come, Lamb, I am a fool."

"I am aware of that," said Salome, quietly.

"Mr. Philip Penycomequick has already

surpassed all others for its natural fragrance."

"I am aware of that," said Salome, quietly.

When the service was concluded, Mrs. Sidebottom came out of church beside Salome, who had been seated in front of both. She at once addressed her to the room occupied by the Cusworths, there to learn that she had gone to church. He at once took his hat and walked to meet her.

He was ill-pleased to see her returning with the exhibition of sudden affection in Mrs. Sidebottom for whom he knew she disliked.

"You see, Philip," said his aunt. "I thought it was a Saint's Day, and the saints want encouragement so I went to the Parish Church."

Mrs. Sidebottom could talk what she called "goody goody" talk when chance had her into a poor old woman, she thought, must be given "goody talk" by those superior people on her various suits of law as an offering off.

She had given up her law suit and her political

parties—just like these picture books children have, those nice—does—for any number of transformation garments, and the same head figures as a Quakeress, or as a tight-rope dancer.

The little group stood near the doorway to the house occupied by Mrs. Sidebottom. A gas-light was at the edge of the footway, a few paces lower down the road. Mrs. Sidebottom disengaged her hand from the arm of Salome—the girl started, shrank back and uttered an exclamation of terror.

"What is this mother?" asked Mrs. Sidebottom.

"What is this mother?" asked Mrs. Sidebottom.

"I am even it again," said the girl, and then it was gone."

(To be continued.)

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